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=> (autism or autistic) and antibody and (metal or mercury)

L1	0	FILE AGRICOLA
L2	0	FILE BIOTECHNO
L3	0	FILE CONFSCI
L4	0	FILE HEALSAFE
L5	0	FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6	2	FILE LIFESCI
L7	0	FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L8 2 (AUTISM OR AUTISTIC) AND ANTIBODY AND (METAL OR MERCURY)

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L9 2 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l9 ibib abs total

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2006 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:56113 LIFESCI
TITLE: Detection of Antinuclear and Antilaminin **Antibodies** in **Autistic** Children Who Received Thimerosal-Containing Vaccines
AUTHOR: Singh, V.K.; Rivas, W.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biotechnology Center Building, Utah State University, UMC 4700, Logan, UT 84322 (USA); E-mail: singhvk@cc.usu.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Biomedical Science [J. Biomed. Sci.], (20041000) vol. 11, no. 5, pp. 607-610.
ISSN: 1021-7770.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: X
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB **Autism**, a neurodevelopmental disorder, may involve autoimmune pathogenesis. Since **mercury** is potentially a risk factor for autoimmunity, we conducted a study of **mercury**-induced antinuclear and antilaminin **antibodies** in **autistic** and normal children who had been pre-administered with thimerosal-containing vaccines. Laboratory analysis by different immunoassays showed that the serum level of these two autoimmune markers did not significantly differ between **autistic** and normal children. This finding suggests that the **mercury** as in thimerosal-containing vaccines is likely not related to autoimmune phenomenon in **autism**.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2006 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:108019 LIFESCI
TITLE: Infections, toxic chemicals and dietary peptides binding to lymphocyte receptors and tissue enzymes are major instigators of autoimmunity in **autism**
AUTHOR: Vojdani, A.; Pangborn, J.B.; Vojdani, E.; Cooper, E.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: 8693 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 200, Beverly Hills, CA 90211, USA; E-mail: DrAri@msn.com
SOURCE: International Journal of Immunopathology and Pharmacology [Int. J. Immunopathol. Pharmacol.], (20031200) vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 189-199.
ISSN: 0394-6320.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: F
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Similar to many complex autoimmune diseases, genetic and environmental factors including diet, infection and xenobiotics play a critical role in the development of **autism**. In this study, we postulated that infectious agent antigens such as streptokinase, dietary peptides (gliadin and casein) and ethyl **mercury** (xenobiotic) bind to different lymphocyte receptors and tissue enzyme (DPP IV or CD26). We assessed this hypothesis first by measuring IgG, IgM and IgA **antibodies** against CD26, CD69, streptokinase (SK), gliadin and casein peptides and against ethyl **mercury** bound to human serum albumin in patients with **autism**. A significant percentage of children with **autism** developed anti-SK, anti-gliadin and casein peptides and anti-ethyl **mercury antibodies**, concomitant with the appearance of anti-CD26 and anti-CD69 autoantibodies. These **antibodies** are synthesized as a result of SK, gliadin, casein and ethyl **mercury** binding to CD26 and CD69, indicating that they are specific. Immune absorption demonstrated that only specific antigens, like

CD26, were capable of significantly reducing serum anti-CD26 levels. However, for direct demonstration of SK, gliadin, casein and ethyl **mercury** to CD26 or CD69, microtiter wells were coated with CD26 or CD69 alone or in combination with SK, gliadin, casein or ethyl **mercury** and then reacted with enzyme labeled rabbit anti-CD26 or anti-CD69. Adding these molecules to CD26 or CD69 resulted in 28-86% inhibition of CD26 or CD69 binding to anti-CD26 or anti-CD69 **antibodies**. The highest % binding of these antigens or peptides to CD26 or CD69 was attributed to SK and the lowest to casein peptides. We, therefore, propose that bacterial antigens (SK), dietary peptides (gliadin, casein) and Thimerosal (ethyl **mercury**) in individuals with pre-disposing HLA molecules, bind to CD26 or CD69 and induce **antibodies** against these molecules. In conclusion, this study is apparently the first to demonstrate that dietary peptides, bacterial toxins and xenobiotics bind to lymphocyte receptors and/or tissue enzymes, resulting in autoimmune reaction in children with **autism**.

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=> file .chemistry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     11.35      11.56

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=> (autism or autistic) and antibody and (metal or mercury)
L10           8 FILE CAPLUS
L11           0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L12           0 FILE COMPENDEX
L13           0 FILE ANABSTR
L14           0 FILE CERAB
L15           0 FILE METADEX
L16         549 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L17         557 (AUTISM OR AUTISTIC) AND ANTIBODY AND (METAL OR MERCURY)

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l10
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L18           8 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L18  ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2005:698214  CAPLUS
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DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:171341
TITLE: Methods for detecting infections, toxic chemicals and dietary peptides binding to lymphocyte receptors and tissue enzymes as instigators of autoimmunity in **autism**
INVENTOR(S): Vojdani, Aristo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 89 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005170333	A1	20050804	US 2004-770712	20040203

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-770712 20040203

AB The present invention provides methods for diagnosis and following up a prognosis of children with **autism** before and after treatment with different modalities administered by their clinicians, confirming the involvement of infectious agents, dietary proteins, and toxic chems. in development of **autism**. In particular, methods for detecting infections, toxic chems. and dietary peptides binding to lymphocyte receptors and tissue enzymes as instigators of autoimmunity in **autism** are described. The method utilizes detection of increased amts. of **antibodies** against an antigen based on infectious agent, toxic chems., or dietary proteins. Another method utilizes detection of **antibodies** to a self-tissue or peptide.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:452933 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:37230
TITLE: Nuclear receptors as diagnostic and risk markers for disease and as targets for therapy
INVENTOR(S): Gaitanaris, George A.; Bergmann, John E.; Gracerov, Alexander; Hohmann, John; Li, Fusheng; Madisen, Linda; Mcilwain, Kellie L.; Pavlova, Maria N.; Vassilatis, Demetri; Zeng, Hongkui
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nura, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 508 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004045369	A2	20040603	WO 2003-US36229	20031112

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-426305P P 20021114

AB Methods of using nuclear receptors as diagnostic markers for disease and for increased risk of disease and in the development of therapeutics for treatment of such diseases are described. The proteins and the genes encoding them may be used in diagnosis. Transgenic animals carrying the human genes for these receptors may be used in screening for effectors. The invention also provides methods for identifying compds. (e.g., agonists or antagonists) using the nuclear receptor polypeptides and polynucleotides of the invention, and for treating conditions associated with

nuclear receptor dysfunction with the nuclear receptor polypeptides, polynucleotides, or identified compds. The invention also provides diagnostic assays for detecting diseases or disorders associated with inappropriate nuclear receptor activity or levels.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:905350 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:370510
TITLE: Screening for agents modulating CIRL3-L (calcium independent receptor of latrotoxin 3-like) protein related activity and use for treating **metal** disorders
INVENTOR(S): Croll-Kalish, Susan; Torres, Richard; Murphy, Andrew J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2004213738	A1	20041028	US 2004-804532		20040319
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-459076P	P	20030331

AB Provided is a human Calcium Independent Receptor of Latrotoxin 3-Like (CIRL3-L) protein, as well as the encoding nucleic acid, methods for screening for agents capable of modulating CIRL3-L related activity and treating CIRL3-L-mediated conditions. Further provided are animal models useful for screening agents capable of ameliorating or reducing anxiety related disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, seizure related disorders and **autism** and other pervasive developmental disorders.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:674310 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:22062
TITLE: Detection of Antinuclear and Antilaminin **Antibodies** in **Autistic** Children Who Received Thimerosal-Containing Vaccines
AUTHOR(S): Singh, Vijendra K.; Rivas, Wyatt H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biology, Utah State University, Logan, UT, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Biomedical Science (Basel, Switzerland) (2004), 11(5), 607-610
CODEN: JBCIEA; ISSN: 1021-7770
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Autism**, a neurodevelopmental disorder, may involve autoimmune pathogenesis. Since **mercury** is potentially a risk factor for autoimmunity, we conducted a study of **mercury**-induced antinuclear and antilaminin **antibodies** in **autistic** and normal children who had been pre-administered with thimerosal-containing vaccines. Laboratory anal. by different immunoassays showed that the serum level of these two autoimmune markers did not significantly differ between **autistic** and normal children. This finding suggests that the **mercury** as in thimerosal-containing vaccines is likely not related to autoimmune phenomenon in **autism**.
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:649270 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:89124
TITLE: Reduced Levels of **Mercury** in First Baby Haircuts of **Autistic** Children
AUTHOR(S): Holmes, Amy S.; Blaxill, Mark F.; Haley, Boyd E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Baton Rouge, LA, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Toxicology (2003), 22(4), 277-285
CODEN: IJTOFN; ISSN: 1091-5818
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Reported rates of **autism** have increased sharply in the United States and the United Kingdom. One possible factor underlying these increases is increased exposure to **mercury** through thimerosal-containing vaccines, but vaccine exposures need to be evaluated in the context of cumulative exposures during gestation and early infancy. Differential rates of postnatal **mercury** elimination may explain why similar gestational and infant exposures produce variable neurol. effects. First baby haircut samples were obtained from 94 children diagnosed with **autism** using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM IV) criteria and 45 age- and gender-matched controls. Information on diet, dental amalgam fillings, vaccine history, Rho D Ig administration, and **autism** symptom severity was collected through a maternal survey questionnaire and clin. observation. Hair **mercury** levels in the **autistic** group were 0.47 ppm vs. 3.63 ppm in controls, a significant difference. The mothers in the **autistic** group had significantly higher levels of **mercury** exposure through Rho D Ig injections and amalgam fillings than control mothers. Within the **autistic** group, hair **mercury** levels varied significantly across mildly, moderately, and severely **autistic** children, with mean group levels of 0.79, 0.46, and 0.21 ppm, resp. Hair **mercury** levels among controls were significantly correlated with the number of the mothers' amalgam fillings and their fish consumption as well as exposure to **mercury** through childhood vaccines, correlations that were absent in the **autistic** group. Hair excretion patterns among **autistic** infants were significantly reduced relative to control. These data cast doubt on the efficacy of traditional hair anal. as a measure of total **mercury** exposure in a subset of the population. In light of the biol. plausibility of **mercury**'s role in neurodevelopmental disorders, the present study provides further insight into one possible mechanism by which early **mercury** exposures could increase the risk of **autism**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:44082 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:216004
TITLE: Infections, toxic chemicals and dietary peptides binding to lymphocyte receptors and tissue enzymes are major instigators of autoimmunity in **autism**
AUTHOR(S): Vojdani, A.; Pangborn, J. B.; Vojdani, E.; Cooper, E. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Comparative Neuroimmunology, Department of Neurobiology, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, 90095, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Immunopathology and Pharmacology (2003), 16(3), 189-199
CODEN: IJIPE4; ISSN: 0394-6320
PUBLISHER: Biolife s.a.s.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Similar to many complex autoimmune diseases, genetic and environmental factors including diet, infection and xenobiotics play a critical role in the development of **autism**. In this study, we postulated that infectious agent antigens such as streptokinase, dietary peptides (gliadin and casein) and Et **mercury** (xenobiotic) bind to different lymphocyte receptors and tissue enzyme (DPP IV or CD26). We assessed this hypothesis first by measuring IgG, IgM and IgA **antibodies** against CD26, CD69, streptokinase (SK), gliadin and casein peptides and against Et **mercury** bound to human serum albumin in patients with

autism. A significant percentage of children with **autism** developed anti-SK, anti-gliadin and casein peptides and anti-Et **mercury antibodies**, concomitant with the appearance of anti-CD26 and anti-CD69 autoantibodies. These **antibodies** are synthesized as a result of SK, gliadin, casein and Et **mercury** binding to CD26 and CD69, indicating that they are specific. Immune absorption demonstrated that only specific antigens, like CD26, were capable of significantly reducing serum anti-CD26 levels. However, for direct demonstration of SK, gliadin, casein and Et **mercury** to CD26 or CD69, microtiter wells were coated with CD26 or CD69 alone or in combination with SK, gliadin, casein or Et **mercury** and then reacted with enzyme labeled rabbit anti-CD26 or anti-CD69. Adding these mols. to CD26 or CD69 resulted in 28-86% inhibition of CD26 or CD69 binding to anti-CD26 or anti-CD69 **antibodies**. The highest % binding of these antigens or peptides to CD26 or CD69 was attributed to SK and the lowest to casein peptides. We, therefore, propose that bacterial antigens (SK), dietary peptides (gliadin, casein) and Thimerosat (Et **mercury**) in individuals with pre-disposing HLA mols.; bind to CD26 or CD69 and induce **antibodies** against these mols. In conclusion, this study is apparently the first to demonstrate that dietary peptides, bacterial toxins and xenobiotics bind to lymphocyte receptors and/or tissue enzymes, resulting in autoimmune reaction in children with **autism**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391987 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:395976
TITLE: System and method for assaying drugs effects on central nervous system
INVENTOR(S): Soreq, Hermona; Meshorer, Eran; Sklan, Ella; Shoham, Shai
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002040994	A2	20020523	WO 2001-IL1051	20011114
WO 2002040994	A3	20021219		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002023996	A5	20020527	AU 2002-23996	20011114
US 2004058357	A1	20040325	US 2003-432131	20030926
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-247970P P	20001114
			WO 2001-IL1051 W	20011114

AB The invention relates to a method and system for evaluating an effect on the nervous system of a test drug by comparing the effect of such drug on AChE catalytic activity or isoform variance in the brain of a test animal following challenge by an AChE blocker (e.g. DFP) or a blocker of AChE and muscarinic receptors M1 and M2 (e.g. pyridostigmine) and comparing this effect with that of a known agent, preferably a non-selective muscarinic receptor blocker (e.g. scopolamine) or a specific M1 receptor blocker (e.g. pirenzepine). Also provided is a method of screening for a candidate drug that is a modulator of the expression of any one of AChE variants and isoforms by determining the effect of such drug on the

translocation of an AChE isoform within a neuron. Further provided is a method of screening for a candidate drug aimed at affecting central nervous system properties which is a modulator of the interaction between AChE-R/RACK1/PKC.

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:82298 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:219855
TITLE: Vaccines, viruses, and voodoo
AUTHOR(S): Borchers, Andrea T.; Keen, Carl L.; Shoenfeld, Yehuda; Silva, Joseph, Jr.; Gershwin, M. Eric
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Rheumatology, Allergy and Clinical Immunology, University of California at Davis, Davis, CA, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Investigational Allergology and Clinical Immunology (2002), 12(3), 155-168
CODEN: JIAIEF; ISSN: 1018-9068
PUBLISHER: Hogrefe & Huber Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Vaccinations are invaluable in protection from a wide variety of diseases that can cause substantial morbidity and mortality. Although a rare complication of vaccination, autoimmune disorders represent one of these morbidities. Recently, widespread public concern has arisen from case reports suggesting that-similar to what has been observed after natural viral infections-there might be an association between specific immunizations and autoimmune diseases. Herein we address the biol. plausibility of such a connection, focusing particularly on the examples of hepatitis B, rubella, and measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccinations, and the autoimmune diseases they are potentially associated with. Our review of the available data suggests that, for the general population, the risk:benefit ratio is overwhelmingly in favor of vaccinations. However, the possibility cannot be ruled out that, in genetically susceptible individuals, vaccination can result in the unmasking of an autoimmune disease triggered by the immunization. We also critically examine the existing data suggesting a link between immunization against MMR and **autism**, and briefly discuss the controversial evidence pointing to a possible relationship between **mercury** exposure from vaccines and **autistic** disorders. There is a continued urgent need for rigorously designed and executed studies addressing these potential assocns., although the use of vaccinations remains a critical public health tool for protection against infectious disease.

REFERENCE COUNT: 119 THERE ARE 119 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT